

Anti-P63 Antibody (8C158) (ready to use)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 77 kDa.
Clone:	8C158
Purification:	Protein G purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human breast); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (P63) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-09894) overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Mouse) instructions and DAB staining.</p> <p>2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human esophageal); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (P63) Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-09894) overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Mouse) instructions and DAB staining.</p>
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,ICC/IF,IF

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human P63
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	8626
Uniprot ID:	Q9H3D4

Research Background

This gene encodes a member of the p53 family of transcription factors. An animal model, p63 $-/-$ mice, has been useful in defining the role this protein plays in the development and maintenance of stratified epithelial tissues. p63 $-/-$ mice have several developmental defects which include the lack of limbs and other tissues, such as teeth and mammary glands, which develop as a result of interactions between mesenchyme and epithelium. Mutations in this gene are associated with ectodermal dysplasia, and cleft lip/palate syndrome 3 (EEC3); split-hand/foot malformation 4 (SHFM4); ankyloblepharon-ectodermal defects-cleft lip/palate; ADULT syndrome (acro-dermato-ungual-lacrimal-tooth); limb-mammary syndrome; Rap-Hodgkin syndrome (RHS); and orofacial cleft 8. Both alternative splicing and the use of alternative promoters results in multiple transcript variants encoding different proteins. Many transcripts encoding different proteins have been reported but the biological validity and the full-length nature of these variants have not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481